

**Questions Booklet**

APR 23 1997

**January 1997**



**English 30**

**Part B: Reading**

**Grade 12 Diploma Examination**

**Alberta**  
EDUCATION

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January 1997  
**English 30** Part B: Reading  
**Questions Booklet**  
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

*Description*

**Part B: Reading** contributes 50% of the total English 30 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 8 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

*Time: 2 hours. You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination.*

*Instructions*

- Be sure that you have an English 30 Questions Booklet **and** an English 30 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

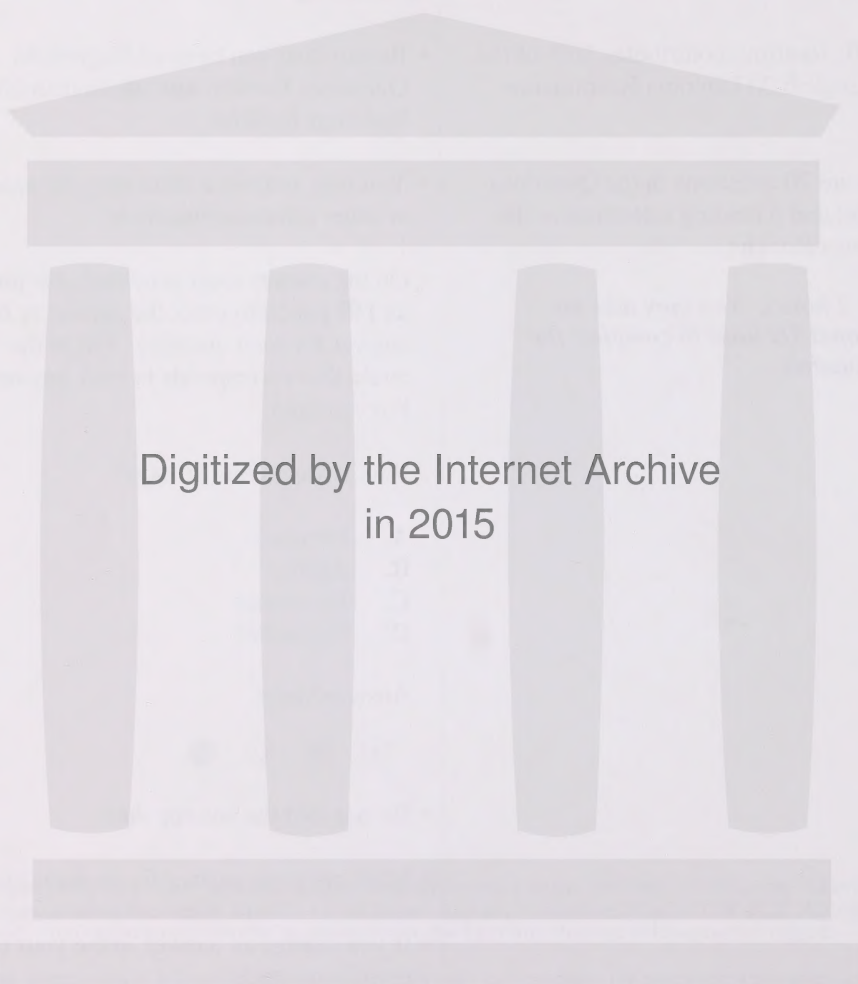
Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Do not fold the answer sheet.
- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.



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- I. Read “Summer Afternoons and Hypnosis” on page 1 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 8.
1. The first five lines of the poem impart **most strongly** images of
- A. animation
  - B. tranquillity
  - C. loneliness
  - D. sorrow
2. When the speaker asks himself the question in lines 13 and 14, he feels
- A. surprise and regret
  - B. delight and astonishment
  - C. confidence and anticipation
  - D. resolution and determination
3. Imagery that serves to reflect the suspension of time is provided by the lines
- A. “guarded by willow shade” (line 2) and  
“the sun / Westward inclines” (lines 2–3)
  - B. “The muted music” (line 4) and  
“the shadowy / Mist” (lines 8–9)
  - C. “in a mirror’s icy duress” (line 11) and  
“the sun frozen motionless” (line 15)
  - D. “the shadow of that tall pine” (line 20) and  
“that mossed stone” (line 21)
4. The **clearest** shift in focus occurs with the line
- A. “Do you really think the stream no longer can flow” (line 16)
  - B. “But the heart again strikes, and the world resumes its nature” (line 17)
  - C. “And what man has endured he can endure” (line 19)
  - D. “The moment it touches that mossed stone yonder, you will have roused”  
(line 21)

*Continued*

5. Words that suggest a hypnotic attitude are
- A. “Lulled” (line 1), “muted” (line 4), “languor” (line 5)
  - B. “honesty” (line 6), “truth” (line 8), “reality” (line 10)
  - C. “heart” (line 10), “lips” (line 12), “foot” (line 22)
  - D. “resumes” (line 17), “sousing” (line 18), “roused” (line 21)
6. A phrase that emphasizes the speaker’s awareness of the passing of time is
- A. “Lulled by stream-murmur and the afternoon’s hypnosis” (line 1)
  - B. “muted music of sheep bells” (line 4)
  - C. “The moment it touches that mossed stone yonder” (line 21)
  - D. “set foot to the mile” (line 22)
7. Throughout the poem, the mood of the speaker could **best** be described as
- A. elated
  - B. anxious
  - C. despondent
  - D. contemplative
8. The poem is chiefly a reflection on the
- A. nature of life
  - B. beauties of nature
  - C. rewards of isolation
  - D. impermanence of love



**II. Read the excerpt from “Chaos in the Classroom” on pages 2 to 4 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 9 to 16.**

9. In the context of Golding’s youthful interest in religion (lines 26 to 32), the statement “when I put my head over the parapet at the age of eleven” suggests his
- A. curiosity
  - B. resignation
  - C. foolishness
  - D. faithfulness
10. Golding’s **most vivid** description of his mother’s strong-mindedness is
- A. “‘She was a suffragette’ ” (line 34)
  - B. “‘She stood on the steps of Marlborough Town Hall and had tomatoes thrown at her’ ” (lines 34–35)
  - C. “‘She lived a rich fantasy life’ ” (line 36)
  - D. “‘I don’t think she took any part in the conversation’ ” (line 51)
11. Golding’s comments suggest that his youthful relationship with his father was
- A. enriched by lively debate
  - B. undermined by their poverty
  - C. overshadowed by his mother’s eccentric behaviour
  - D. dominated by the observance of the family’s religion
12. In Golding’s description of his first experience in the war (lines 55 to 61), the juxtaposition of the phrases “read a chapter” and “acclaimed as a great expert” suggests the significance of
- A. chance
  - B. training
  - C. reputation
  - D. experience

*Continued*

13. In the context of the paragraph at line 63, the statement “ ‘The Navy’s a very gentlemanly business’ ” is an example of Golding’s
- A. sense of irony
  - B. respect for war
  - C. sense of propriety
  - D. demand for respect
14. Golding’s reason for writing *Lord of the Flies*, as stated in this interview, was to
- A. explain the evils of sin
  - B. argue the virtues of Nazism
  - C. warn people about themselves
  - D. publicize his classroom memories
15. Golding’s comment “ ‘I just hope I don’t know’ ” (line 91) suggests his
- A. desire for God to be revealed
  - B. failure to understand humanity’s behaviour
  - C. fear that a god *may* be supervising humanity’s behaviour
  - D. anticipation of the seemingly impossible *Homo moralis*
16. Golding’s comments “ ‘I do it a little. In Latin. You can’t be fashionable in Latin’ ” (line 93) suggest that he
- A. realizes that his talent is limited
  - B. scorns the public’s reading ability
  - C. admits that his life is old-fashioned
  - D. chooses to resist appealing to fashion



**III. Read “On the Departure of a Guest” on pages 5 to 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 17 to 24.**

17. The allegorical nature of this piece is made **most** evident by the
- A. use of an introductory epigraph
  - B. underlying contrast between youth and age
  - C. personification of such abstract qualities as youth
  - D. dramatization of the unfamiliar in terms of the familiar
18. The embarrassment of Youth (lines 14 to 22) as he makes ready to depart stems from his awareness that
- A. he has delayed his departure and caused himself to be late for his next call
  - B. he has stolen things belonging to his Host and fears his dishonesty may be revealed
  - C. his Host will not immediately understand that that which he assumed was his own really belongs only to Youth
  - D. his Host is really quite anxious for him to depart because he has been wearied by Youth
19. In addition to the love of women and carelessness, Youth must take with him
- A. facility, sleep, laughter, and poetry
  - B. health, ambition, laughter, and poetry
  - C. pride, poetry, ambition, and silken stuff
  - D. silken stuff, tradition, health, and poetry
20. The Host’s response to the contents of the large suitcase can **best** be described as
- A. anger
  - B. regret
  - C. curiosity
  - D. complacency

*Continued*

21. The metaphor in “Certainly it is very heavy, but it rattles and is uncertain” (line 50) suggests
- A. aging
  - B. freedom
  - C. happiness
  - D. hospitality
22. The object that the Host chooses to keep that has the most significance for his identity is the
- A. clout
  - B. trinket
  - C. perfume
  - D. plain steel purse and chain
23. The Host’s uncertainty about his future is **most evident** in his response to the offer of
- A. Pride
  - B. Health
  - C. Ambition
  - D. Immortality
24. The theme of this passage is **best** emphasized by Youth’s statement
- A. “I fear they are familiar to you” (lines 35–36)
  - B. “It was the only musical thing in the house” (lines 46–47)
  - C. “See this little open bag which you may choose from” (line 49)
  - D. “I am really very sorry—I cannot wait” (lines 80–81)

**IV. Read the excerpt from “The Nature of the Visual Arts” on pages 8 to 10 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 25 to 32.**

- 25.** According to the author’s comments in lines 17 to 22, the original purpose of art was based **mainly** on
- A.** social needs
  - B.** practical needs
  - C.** aesthetic needs
  - D.** psychological needs
- 26.** The author uses the quotation from the Bible (lines 31 to 34) and the quotation from John Russell’s book (lines 81 to 85) as a means of
- A.** refuting his claims
  - B.** limiting his claims
  - C.** supporting his claims
  - D.** confirming his claims
- 27.** The author suggests that humanity’s primitive reliance on visual images to attempt to gain control of nature has been replaced by modern reliance on
- A.** science
  - B.** religion
  - C.** advertising
  - D.** psychology
- 28.** The word “cursory” in line 52 means
- A.** analytical
  - B.** superficial
  - C.** thorough
  - D.** scornful

*Continued*



29. When artistic expression “transcend[s] the mundane” (line 63), it can be said to
- A. become practical
  - B. uncover illusions
  - C. repeat common knowledge
  - D. rise above practical experience
30. The author believes that the need for people to express themselves through visual imagery has continued “unabated throughout history” (line 77) **primarily** because art serves people as a means of
- A. helping gain control over natural forces
  - B. representing significant inner experiences
  - C. informing and influencing the mind
  - D. meeting expanding social needs
31. In lines 86 to 98, emphasis is achieved by means of
- A. contrast
  - B. example
  - C. definition
  - D. repetition
32. According to the author, the positive effect of art diminishes in proportion to its lack of
- A. conflict
  - B. integrity
  - C. scientific validity
  - D. religious influence

**V. Read the excerpt from *Oscar and Lucinda* on pages 11 to 16 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 33 to 44.**

33. The parenthetical comments in lines 6 and 7 reveal that Mr. Borrodaile believes that women
- A. are bored by facts
  - B. are lacking in depth
  - C. feel intimidated by men
  - D. belong to a lower social class
34. That Mr. Borrodaile's "reasonable chuckle" (line 37) becomes uproarious laughter (line 46) serves to emphasize his
- A. innocent sense of humour
  - B. attempt to disguise his ignorance
  - C. unexpected pleasure in Lucinda's company
  - D. relief that he has exposed the ignorance of others
35. The image of Mr. Borrodaile's slashing at dense undergrowth (lines 43 to 45) serves to convey his
- A. strength of conviction
  - B. determination to understand
  - C. blustering attempt to establish his credibility
  - D. irresponsible attack on defenceless foreigners
36. Mr. Borrodaile bellows (lines 74 to 76) **mainly** because Lucinda
- A. assumes a superior attitude
  - B. had not joined in his laughter
  - C. suggests that his theory is flawed
  - D. defends Oscar's lack of opinion

*Continued*

37. Read the following quotations and answer the question that follows

“‘By God, girlie’ ” (line 75)

“‘Very pretty,’ ” (line 100)

“‘Dear girl, I have thought no such thing’ ” (line 119)

The above quotations reflect and reinforce Mr. Borrodaile’s

- A. patronizing attitude
  - B. natural enthusiasm
  - C. polite formality
  - D. coarse crudity
38. The trick referred to in line 94 is used by Lucinda in order to
- A. impress her listeners
  - B. disguise her knowledge
  - C. intimidate her antagonists
  - D. gain command of her feelings
39. Mr. Borrodaile’s characteristic tendency to press on in spite of impropriety is demonstrated **best** by
- A. “‘Oh, for God’s sake,’ spluttered Mr. Borrodaile” (line 127)
  - B. “‘I knew you were a clergyman when I saw you from behind’ ” (line 132)
  - C. “‘You see, it’s in your walk’ ” (lines 132–133)
  - D. “‘By criminee, I’ll show you’ ” (line 133)
40. The statement that **best** conveys the effect of Mr. Borrodaile’s caricature of Oscar is
- A. “Mr. Borrodaile would ‘do’ a walk” (line 143)
  - B. “He inclined his upper body backwards from the vertical” (lines 144–145)
  - C. “Mr. Borrodaile was walking exactly like the red-haired clergyman” (line 151)
  - D. “His walk was to the original as a jiggling skeleton is to a dancing boy” (lines 152–153)
41. In lines 167 to 182, Oscar’s reaction to Mr. Borrodaile’s antics reveals that Oscar is
- A. immune to malice
  - B. appreciative of humour
  - C. objective and egotistical
  - D. confident and unimaginative

*Continued*



42. Read the following quotations in context and answer the question that follows.

“‘your sensitivity to the inner man’ ” (line 184)

“‘This is a gift’ ” (line 189)

“‘a casket of some weight’ ” (lines 189–190)

“‘something a Christian should use in life’ ” (line 191)

The above quotations are ironic in that they

- A. heighten the vengeful nature of Oscar’s wit
  - B. reflect the true nature of Mr. Borrodaile’s performance
  - C. increase the discrepancy between Mr. Borrodaile’s intent and Oscar’s interpretation of it
  - D. establish the harmony between Mr. Borrodaile’s personality and Oscar’s personality
43. The statement that **most vividly** describes Mr. Borrodaile’s usual manner of dealing with situations is
- A. “he wished it known, in a relatively safe sort of way” (lines 35–36)
  - B. “He was laughing uproariously now, a high laugh for such a big man” (line 46)
  - C. “He could only push on, hack his way forward, and not worry that he could not see” (lines 130–131)
  - D. “He showed an interest in the feelings and opinions of his fellow passengers” (lines 210–211)
44. The outcome of the scene in the dining-room confirms that the controlling idea of this excerpt is based on the irony resulting from
- A. histrionics
  - B. social habits
  - C. practical blunders
  - D. misunderstandings

**VI. Read “The Face” on page 17 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 45 to 51.**

- 45.** In the context of lines 6 to 10, “the church” represents
- A. hope
  - B. birth
  - C. death
  - D. despair
- 46.** The idea suggested by the phrase “there is no applause” (line 17) is reinforced by the word
- A. “Endlessly” (line 13)
  - B. “Colourlessness” (line 21)
  - C. “Weathering” (line 23)
  - D. “Unglorified” (line 30)
- 47.** Lines 15 to 23 serve **mainly** to
- A. establish the archetypal qualities of the ploughman
  - B. suggest the eccentric character of the ploughman
  - C. reveal the religious nature of the speaker
  - D. provide a vivid description of the setting
- 48.** The concept of endurance is figuratively suggested by
- A. “Corrugating that brown roof” (line 3)
  - B. “their slow journey” (line 10)
  - C. “the angel / Of no name” (lines 18–19)
  - D. “like bark / Weathering” (lines 22–23)

*Continued*

49. The statements “He is never absent” (line 11) and “He will go on” (line 24) convey the idea that the
- A. ploughman works year long
  - B. speaker and the ploughman share the same property
  - C. ploughman is permanently fixed in the speaker’s mind
  - D. speaker resents the persistent image of the ploughman
50. An image that conveys the anticipated change in the landscape and that contrasts with the timeless image of the ploughman is
- A. “the school and the inn and the church” (line 8)
  - B. “the grey farmhouse” (line 16)
  - C. “machinery turn / All to noise” (lines 26–27)
  - D. “walls / Of the mind’s gallery” (lines 27–28)
51. The tone and content of the poem suggest that the speaker’s response to the ploughman is based on
- A. mild curiosity
  - B. scornful impatience
  - C. grudging admiration
  - D. insightful understanding



**VII. Read the excerpt from *King Henry IV, Part 2, Act III, scene i* on pages 18 to 21 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 52 to 62.**

- 52.** In lines 4 to 31, the King's envy of his subjects is based on their
- A.** ability to sleep
  - B.** adventurous lives
  - C.** freedom from want
  - D.** unadorned dwellings
- 53.** The irony in the King's questions in lines 15 to 25 is derived from the proper time and place for
- A.** watchfulness
  - B.** intelligence
  - C.** courage
  - D.** love
- 54.** The King's statement "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" (line 31) reflects his
- A.** knowledge that keeping up appearances prevents sleep
  - B.** awareness of the cost of responsibility
  - C.** claim to greatness
  - D.** restless nature
- 55.** In lines 42 to 45, Warwick extends the King's metaphor to suggest that
- A.** Northumberland is a person without feeling
  - B.** Henry is a dying person who has no hope of life
  - C.** the poor are like a foolish person who has led an unhealthy life
  - D.** England is like a sick person who needs the right guidance to recover

*Continued*

56. The condition of the kingdom is **best** described in the lines
- A. “Curling their monstrous heads and hanging them / With deafening clamor in the slippery clouds” (lines 23–24)
  - B. “the calmest and most stillest night” (line 28)
  - C. “How foul it is, what rank diseases grow, / And with what danger, near the heart of it” (lines 40–41)
  - D. “My Lord Northumberland will soon be cooled” (line 45)
57. The King’s comments on the book of fate (lines 46 to 57) reveal **mainly** his
- A. fears for his own future
  - B. inability to trust his friends
  - C. sympathy for England’s youth
  - D. awareness of life’s unpredictability
58. In his statement “necessity so bowed the state That I and greatness were compelled to kiss” (lines 74 to 75), the King suggests that he
- A. tried to prevent Richard’s abdication
  - B. became king for the good of England
  - C. became king for self-aggrandizement
  - D. was an innocent bystander in Richard’s murder
59. The statement that **most clearly** conveys the King’s perceptions of the course of life is
- A. “Then happy low, lie down!” (line 30)
  - B. “O God! that one might read the book of fate” (line 46)
  - C. “how chances mock, / And changes fill the cup of alteration / With divers liquors” (lines 52–54)
  - D. “necessity so bowed the state / That I and greatness were compelled to kiss” (lines 74–75)

*Continued*

60. Lines 81 to 86 of Warwick's speech express the belief that
- A. everyone is doomed to die
  - B. people's plans are impossible to interpret
  - C. people are remembered by their good deeds
  - D. one may predict the future by observing the past
61. The simile in lines 100 and 101 describes the
- A. desire of men for war
  - B. nature of exaggeration
  - C. increase in opposing forces
  - D. King's desire to be in the spotlight
62. This excerpt focuses **mainly** on the struggle of King Henry IV to
- A. strengthen his morale
  - B. get a good night's sleep
  - C. seek redemption for his sins
  - D. heed the advice of his counsellors



**VIII. Read “The Holy War of Words” on pages 22 to 24 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 63 to 70.**

- 63.** The metaphor “small bouquets of words” (lines 6 to 7) suggests that the words are
- A. lies
  - B. gifts
  - C. sincere
  - D. artificial
- 64.** The statement “It was out of the desert that humans conjured monotheism” (lines 14 to 15) suggests that
- A. the emptiness of the desert produced miracles
  - B. monotheism was created by wise men and magicians
  - C. the emptiness of the desert created the need for a deity
  - D. monotheism is a result of the language of desert people
- 65.** In the fourth paragraph, the author suggests that the Gulf War caused Americans to feel
- A. guilty
  - B. resigned
  - C. triumphant
  - D. contemptuous
- 66.** The author uses “Shhh” ironically in line 53 to emphasize the
- A. political awareness of Palestinians
  - B. Israeli attitude toward the Palestinians
  - C. importance of remembering human injustices
  - D. human preference for disregarding unpleasant facts

*Continued*

67. The words “repelled and tempted” (lines 68 to 69) echoed by “charmed and appalled” (line 69) emphasize the
- A. mutual dislike of Americans and Arabs
  - B. growing understanding between Americans and Arabs
  - C. savage distrust in American and Arab attitudes to the unknown
  - D. parallel ambivalence of American and Arab responses to each other
68. The word “expunged” (line 74) means
- A. rehabilitated
  - B. eliminated
  - C. censored
  - D. debased
69. The author interjects the words “Perhaps, perhaps” in line 76 to imply
- A. antagonism
  - B. skepticism
  - C. passivity
  - D. sarcasm
70. The author suggests that in the Arab world, language serves to
- A. destroy good intentions
  - B. twist honourable intentions
  - C. act as a substitute for action
  - D. remove the possibility of taking action





# *English 30: Part B*

## *January 1997*

